

**CARTER COUNTY REPORT  
OF  
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN  
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES  
OF  
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE  
PRESERVES COMMISSION  
801 SCHENKEL LANE  
FRANKFORT, KY 40601  
(502) 573-2886 (phone)  
(502) 573-2355 (fax)**

**[www.naturepreserves.ky.gov](http://www.naturepreserves.ky.gov)**

# Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

## Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

### STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none    E = endangered    T = threatened    S = special concern    H = historic    X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none    C = candidate    LT = listed as threatened    LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

### RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

### COUNT DATA FIELDS

# OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission  
801 Schenkel Lane  
Frankfort, KY 40601  
phone: (502) 573-2886  
fax: (502) 573-2355  
email: [naturepreserves@ky.gov](mailto:naturepreserves@ky.gov)  
internet: [www.naturepreserves.ky.gov](http://www.naturepreserves.ky.gov)

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Cool, moist, mesic woods. often associated with cool air drainages from caves, or at high elevations; periglacial boulderfields (Weakley 1998).								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	Grass Pink	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		Sphagnous bogs, fens, savannas and wet shores; in KY, dry sandy pine (-oak) woods and swamps..								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Carex rugosperma</i>	Umbel-like Sedge	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
		Dry mesic woodland, prairie.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Scarlet Indian Paintbrush	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
		Damp, open sandy or rocky soil in meadows and woodland edges; also, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, meadows, wet pastures, and grassy openings (Weakley 1998); in KY, south-facing limestone slopes.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	Small Yellow Lady's-slipper	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Bogs, mossy swamps and woods, wet shores; in KY, rich mesic forested slopes.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Dodecatheon frenchii</i>	French's Shooting Star	S /	G3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		OCCURS ON OR UNDER SHADED CLIFFS, SUCH AS SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES, SOUTH OF THE GLACIAL BOUNDARY (GLEASON & CRONQUIST 1991).								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Erythronium rostratum</i>	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		MESIC RAVINE FORESTS.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	Vetchling Peavine	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Wet meadows, swamps, wet woods; in KY, boulder cobble bars along creeks and rivers, and known from a roadside near a railroad (Medley).								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Wood Lily	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Openings in seasonally moist forests, prairies and roadsides.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Lonicera dioica var. orientalis</i>	Wild Honeysuckle	H /	G5TNRQ / SH	1	0	0	0	0
		Moist woods and thickets, associated with limestone derived soils.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Starflower False Solomon's-seal	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Moist, especially sandy soils of woods, shores, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991)..								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>	Canby's Mountain-lover	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	5	0	0	0	0
		Calcareous rocks and slopes (generally near the top of cliffs or bluffs), rocky woods in the mountains, usually above major streams.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i>	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	0	1	0	0	0
		Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canadian Yew	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Cool mesic streambanks and limestone bluffs.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Thaspium pinnatifidum</i>	Cutleaf Meadow-parsnip	T / SOMC	G2G3 / S2S3	4	0	0	0	0
		Dry mesic forests with limestone outcropping.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	Poison Sumac	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		Wet forests or thickets such as bottomland hardwood forests but also possible in peaty seepage areas.								
Carter	Vascular Plants	<i>Viola walteri</i>	Walter's Violet	T /	G4G5 / S2	6	0	0	0	0
		Dry-mesic upland forests often with thin canopies.								

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Carter	Gastropods	<i>Glyphyalinia raderi</i>	Maryland Glyph	S / SOMC	G2 / S1					
		A CALCIPHILE. PROBABLY A BURROWER. THE FEW SPECIMENS COLLECTED ACROSS ITS RANGE WERE FOUND AMONGST ROCKS (HUBRICHT 1985).								
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	2	2	0	0	0
		Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrar and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.								
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lasmigona compressa</i>	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	4	2	0	0	0
		GENERALLY OCCURS IN CREEKS, SMALL STREAMS, AND HEADWATERS OF LARGER RIVERS IN SAND, FINE GRAVEL, OR MUD BOTTOMS, USUALLY IN SWIFT WATER BELOW RIFFLES (CLARKE 1981; GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944; PARMALEE 1967; TAYLOR 1980A, B).								
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Simpsonia ambigua</i>	Salamander Mussel	T / SOMC	G3 / S2S3	0	4	1	0	0
		OFTEN FOUND BURIED IN SUBSTRATE SUCH AS SOFT MUD AND/OR GRAVEL, AND/OR UNDER FLAT STONES IN SHALLOW WATER IN SMALL STREAMS WHERE THE CURRENT MAY BE SWIFT (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944).								
Carter	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	3	0	0	0
		INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).								
Carter	Arachnids	<i>Hesperonemastoma inops</i>	A Cave Obligate Harvestman	S /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
		CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Carter	Arachnids	<i>Macrocheles stygius</i>	A Cave Obligate Mite	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Carter	Diplopods	<i>Pseudotremia carterensis</i>	A Cave Obligate Milliped	S /	G2G3 / S1S2	0	3	0	0	0
		CAVE OBLIGATE SPECIES.								
Carter	Insects	<i>Calopteryx dimidiata</i>	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN, SAND-BOTTOMED STREAMS, USUALLY WITH EEL-GRASS, IS THE PREFERRED HABITAT IN FLORIDA. ALSO OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN RIVERS (DUNKLE 1990).								
Carter	Insects	<i>Manophylax butleri</i>	A Limnephilid Caddisfly	S /	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		In Kentucky, it is only known along the Pottsville Escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau from rock walls composed of Pennsylvanian age sandstone of the Lee Formation and the Corbin Member, and at elevations ranging from 244-366 m. In general the walls are moist to the touch year round and are usually completely enclosed by vegetation (usually very dense growth of Rhododendron), and consequently relative humidity around the wall is usually greater than 80% (Schuster 1993).								
Carter	Insects	<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>	Pygmy Snaketail	T / SOMC	G3 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
		SAND AND GRAVEL IN SWIFTLY FLOWING, UNPOLLUTED AND UNDAMMED RIVERS (CARLE 1987, COOK 1992).								
Carter	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
		SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.								
Carter	Fishes	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	13	3	0	0	0
		LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS.								
Carter	Amphibians	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.								
Carter	Breeding Birds	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	S / SOMC	G4 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.								

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Carter	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Carter	Mammals	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
		Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.								
Carter	Mammals	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Eastern Small-footed Myotis	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Lieb's bats use a variety of habitats. They occur in caves, mines, protected sites along cliffines, abandoned buildings, and are occasionally found roosting under rocks on the ground or on the floors of caves. Summer habitat is currently unknown, but may be similar sites.								
Carter	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	5	0	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								